

# Tailoring Earned Value Management

General Guidelines

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## General Principles

- Consider all risk factors when tailoring EVMS
  - type of contract (determined by cost risk)
  - technology
  - schedule
  - past contractor performance
- May be bound by customer policies (e.g. DOD)
  - Most aspects are still able to be tailored
- Should be tailored to reflect internal management
  - should not be seen as customer report
- Written variance analysis is #1 cost driver
  - only ask for what you really need
- Apply common sense!
- Dialogue with industry



### A Spectrum of Implementation

	Commercial or Defense			Major vernment Defense	
Where	Small Companies	Larger Companies		Government Defense Organic Contractors  Foreign Countries	
When	as desired	corporate policy, FFP "enterprise contracts? wide"	DoD Non-Major Contracts (>12 months) <\$6M* >\$6M	Contracts	
Reports	streamlined, no paper?	tailored to needs	C/SSR	CPR	
	5 Core EV Principles	Tailored Ap	plications	ANSI/EIA-748-1998 (32 criteria)	

#### **OMB** Guidance

- Agency should define thresholds and applications
- Get the basic data (BCWS, BCWP, ACWP)
- Explain variances >10% in annual reports
- Explain corrective actions
  - EAC
  - terminate?
- OMB approves baseline changes
  - at program level

## A Special Note about DOD

- EVMS started in DOD over 1/3 century ago
- DOD generally awards large, complex contracts
- Considered to be "high end" of EVMS implementation
  - Still can and should be tailored

One size does not fit all

### Risk Factors to Consider

Cost Risk to Agency	Technology Risk	Schedule Risk	Contractor Past Performance
Cost Contracts	State of the art or beyond  IT and software development	Complex schedule, concurrency	Poor
FPI Contracts	Under development	Moderate risk, some concurrency	
FFP Contracts	Off the shelf	Low Risk schedule	Good

### How can EVMS be tailored?

- Application thresholds
- Guidelines
- Validation of system
- Baseline assessment
- Earning performance
- Reporting
- Analysis
- Surveillance

### Full implementation

- with tailoring as appropriate

More tailoring

Most streamlined

## Application Thresholds - DOD Model

#### Full compliance with criteria, with CPR

- \$73M development (BY00\$)
- \$315M production (BY00\$)
- \$315M O&M (BY00\$)
- not on firm fixed price contracts
- CPR, no criteria
  - below \$ thresholds
  - if CPR level reporting is needed.

- C/SSR, no criteria
  - below CPR criteria
  - greater than 12 months and \$6M
  - below \$6M with judgement

## **Application Thresholds**

**FFP** 

**HIGH RISK** 

OW RISK

- Agency policy should define thresholds
  - > 12 month effort
  - Significant investments (\$ threshold ?)
  - FFP, incentive, or cost contracts

#### Exclusions at all levels

- •level of effort
- •time and material
- <12 month total effort</p>

- Agency recommendations
  - >12 months
  - Agency defined floor (e.g., >\$10M)

# Guidelines Current Status

- ANSI/EIA-748 is the industry standard
  - 32 guidelines (formerly known as criteria)
  - have stood the test of time
  - have been applied to significant projects in past
    - typically, government projects requiring full compliance
- Smaller projects
  - contractors could use validated system
  - if not validated, contractors needed to show how their system met general principles in C/SSR DFAR clause
- Commercial
  - wide range
  - some contractors have tailoring policy

# Application of Guidelines

# **HIGH RISK**

Full compliance with ANSI/EIA-748

 Recommend application of ANSI/EIA-748

FFP

Contractor tailoring as desired

# 5 Basic Guidelines

- Organize the project team and the scope of work, using a work breakdown structure. Each task should have a single WBS number and organizational code.
- Schedule the tasks in a logical manner so that lower level schedule elements support other elements and the top level milestones.
- Allocate the total budget resources to time-phased control accounts.
- Establish objective means for measuring work accomplishment. Budget should be earned in the same way that it was planned.
- Control the project by analyzing cost and performance variances, assessing final costs, developing corrective actions, and controlling changes to the integrated baseline.

# HIGH RISK

# LOW RISK

**FFP** 

# Validation Options

- Validation by customer
  - U.S. government, Australia, other countries
- Third party
- Self-certification
- Submission of summary description to customer
  - (optional) may use already validated system
- None

# **HIGH RISK**

FFP

#### **Baseline Assessment**

- Formal review by customer
- Joint development of baseline
  - post award (phased: technical, schedule, budget)
  - pre award
- Integrated into program reviews
- Incremental
  - evolutionary acquisition, significant milestones, task orders, etc.
- Walk through, talk through
- Assess schedule and EV measurement only
- Self assessment

# Earning Performance

# **HIGH RISK**

# OW RISK

# Performance earned at control account level

summed up from detail level

Performance earned by logical means at higher level

**FFP** 

**FFP** 

- Full performance reports (detailed cost level)
- Tailored reports (eliminate certain formats)
- Contractor defined significant variances
- Report at price or hours (FFP)
- Contractor shares internal reports
- On line, no paper
- No formal variance analysis
- Tabular or graphical status

always tailor data reporting level to risk

# Analysis

- Formal analysis
  - by both contractor and customer
- Formal analysis by contractor
  - provided to customer

Incorporated as part of program reviews

Top level analysis by both or by contractor

# **HIGH RISK**

### Surveillance

- Formal surveillance by in plant team
  - metrics, formal reports
- Periodic surveillance by visiting team (metrics)

- Self reported metrics
- None



#### Additional Thoughts on FFP Contracts

- Place emphasis on controlling
  - technical growth
  - schedule
- Ensure integration of work and schedule
- Use EVMS as basis for payments
  - performance metrics
  - significant milestones (contract deliverables)
- Use contractor tools and reporting

### The Bottom Line

- EVMS can and should be tailored
  - Should not be seen as a cost driver
  - Should always make common sense
  - Should always reflect how projects are managed on a daily basis